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Ex 735

Numerous facts of intolerable anti-Soviet activities of the Japanese military authorities of Manchuria which are absolutely contradictory to article 5 of the Peking Convention concluded between the USSR and Japan on January 20, 1925, have repeatedly been brought to the notice of the Japanese Imperial government. Below are given new facts which show that these activities have lately been carried on on a larger scale and that intense sabotage work in the USSR has been organized on the territory of Manchuria.

The Japanese military authorities often make use of the Russian whiteguard emigrants living in Manchuria for their anti-Soviet activities, using them directly or indirectly for committing terroristic and sabotage acts on the USSR territory, smuggling them for this purpose to the USSR, etc.

One of the methods of training men for sabotage and terroristic work is that of forming armed military and police detachments of Russian white guards by the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria, which are on the allowance of the Japanese and Manchurian governmental offices. So, there is a special composite detachment of Russian policemen, consisting of about 50 men and receiving systematic training.

At the Pogranichnaya Station, on June 24, 1935 a special group of 32 Russian whiteguards was formed in the body of the "special police detachment for repressing banditry" at the Police Department of the Bitsian province; there is a guard detachment of 50 Russian emigrants on the territory of the Japanese subject Kondo's wood concession which runs along the Eastern line of the North Manchurian Railroad, etc. Finally, the Union of Military Emigrants having at its disposal schools for training the commanding personnel of the Russian white emigrants, military camps, etc., was created in Kharbin with the knowledge and permission of the Japanese-Manchurian authorities.

The systematic anti-Soviet propaganda carried on in the Russian language in the Manchurian newspapers and through the radio stations of Tientsin and Kharbin, calling to commit terroristic and sabotage acts against the legitimate authorities of the USSR, serves the same task of training men for sabotage and terroristic work. As there is the strictest censorship of press and radio in Manchuria, this propaganda may be carried on only with the knowledge and approval of the proper Japanese and Japanese-Manchurian authorities.

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Further on, the material of investigation and sentences pronounced by various Soviet courts establish beyond doubt the direct and leading participation of the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria in the organization of sabotage and terroristic acts on the territory of the USSR.

The Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Japan can make reference to following facts:

1. The Assizes of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR in session held in Irkutsk on August 31 and September 1, 1935, established by the investigation of the court following (below an extract from the sentence is given):

"In 1935 the White Guards I. V. Kobylkin and E. L. Pereladov, having secretly penetrated into the Soviet Union territory through Manchuria with the aim of carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist acts, were held up at various dates in the East Siberian Region, having arms, incendiary cartridges and counter-revolutionary literature on them.

"Later, at the end of May, 1935, Victor Oleinikov was held up in Zabaikalye while crossing the frontier. He, too, had secretly penetrated into the Soviet territory together with two other terrorists: Michail Oleinikov and Kustov shot when attacking a border guard post. Revolvers, poisons, and counter revolutionary literature were found on the shot men and on Victor Oleinikov as well.

"It is established by the documents of the case and by the confession of the defendants that Kobylkin and Pereladov who turned out to be a white guard colonel and a white guard sub-lieutenant, respectively, living in emigration in Northern Manchuria since the rout of the white bands in the Soviet Far East in 1922 till 1935, and being members of various white guard counter-revolutionary organizations took an active part in their activities in preparing an armed attack on the Soviet Union with the aim of overthrowing the Soviet Power and of restoration of capitalism with the help of foreign intervention.

"Having counter-revolutionary convictions and pursuing these aims of his own free will as one of the chiefs of the Eastern Department of the 'Russian General Military Union', he also received and obeyed instructions of the Secret Service offices of a certain foreign power, being its secret agent.

Besides, Kobylkin holding an official position in police, helped and personally organized the smuggling of armed bands, weapons and individual agents from Manchuria to the Soviet territory to carry out espionage, and sabotage and terrorist acts.

"So, during the time when Kobylkin worked as a police supervisor at the station of Djalainor, five armed bands were smuggled from Manchuria to the Soviet territory.

"In January, 1935, Kobylkin, following instructions of the secretary of the military mission of a certain power in Kharbin, with the knowledge of the head of the military mission of the same power in the town of Manchuria, smuggled to the Soviet Union territory white guard Pereladov with the task of carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist acts.

"Pursuing the same counter-revolutionary aims and following the instructions of the already mentioned secretary of the military mission in Kharbin, Kobylkin himself, with the help of the head of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, crossed the Soviet frontier line with weapons on him in March, 1935, but was held up. There were on him two "Mauser" and one "Astra" pistols, incendiary cartridges to be used for setting on fire stores and constructions of military importance, and a large quantity of counter-revolutionary literature.

"In organization of the transfer of agents of the secret service of a certain power and of representatives of counter-revolutionary organizations into the Soviet territory, and in transportation of weapons and receiving espionage information, Kobylkin was assisted by Victor Oleinikov who, since 1933 maintained through General Shilnikov close contact with the military mission of a certain power in Kharbin. When General Shilnikov who being chief of the Eastern Department of the Russian General Military Union had simultaneously been a secret agent of the said military mission in Kharbin, died in 1934, the direction of the activities of the white guard organization of the "Russian General Military Union" passed on to Kobylkin, and Victor Oleinikov received his instructions, both from Kobylkin and from the secretary of the military mission in Kharbin, directly, and from the heads of the military missions in the towns of Manchuria and Hailar.



"With the help of Victor Oleinikov, who had repeatedly crossed the frontier himself and smuggled Pereladov, Kustov, Michail Oleinikov and even Kobylkin himself, the latter transferred onto the Soviet territory 12 pistols with a large supply of rounds for committing terrorist acts, ten incendiary cartridges for sabotage acts, a camera with films for espionage work and poisons: strychnine and atropine, for same terrorist acts.

"Kobylkin, as it is stated in his confession and in Pereladov's and Oleinikov's evidence, got all these things, intended for fulfilling espionage, sabotage and terrorist tasks on the Soviet Union territory, from official representatives of the Military Mission of a certain power in the towns of Kharbin and Manchuria directly or through the head of the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbin Time", Osawa.

"The same persons gave Kobylkin money for carrying on counter-revolutionary sabotage work."

On considering the abovesaid the Assizes of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR found I. V. Kobylkin, E. L. Pereladov and V. V. Oleinikov guilty and sentenced them to be shot.

At the closed session of the Assizes the defendants gave following evidence.

Kobylkin said:

"The power to which I and all other defendants have referred to as a 'certain' Power is Japan. I received instructions from the secretary of the Japanese Military Mission in Kharbin, Tsuda, from the Head of the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Manchuria, Sakurai, and also from the Head of the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Hailar Saito and from the head of the editorial office of the newspaper 'Kharbin Time' Osawa."

Pereladov said:

"When I, giving testimony during the investigation in the court, spoke about the dependence of the counter-revolutionary organizations on the military missions of a certain Power, I meant Japan.

"Whenever a band was being formed to be smuggled to the USSR, official representatives of the Japanese military mission

participated in and sanctioned the smuggling. It is confirmed by the fact that when I expressed my wish to cross the frontier and Kobylkin consented to smuggle me, I had to communicate on this question with the secretary of the Japanese Mission, whom I had to promise to carry out a special task of sabotage -- terroristic and espionage nature set by the Japanese Military Mission, and only then my crossing was sanctioned by the mission in the town of Manchuria represented by Sakurai and by the mission in Kharbin represented by Tsuda."

Oleinikov said:

"Being abroad I was connected with the secretary of the Japanese Mission in Kharbin, Tsuda, with the Head of the Military Mission in the town of Manchuria Sakurai, with the supervisor of the Department of Police, Timofeev, who was concurrently secret agent of the Japanese Military Mission, and with the supervisor of the Criminal-Detective Department, Kulikov.

"I passed information to and received instructions from Tsuda and Sakurai who paid me money for it. The 'Mauzer' pistol I got also from Tsuda."

2. On October 26, 1935 an armed group of 6 Koreans who had penetrated onto the territory of the USSR from Manchuria ran across an outpost guard of Soviet border guards on duty in the area of Northwest of the village Poltavka. Trying to put up resistance to the border guards who wanted to hold them up, the bandits opened fire, and as a result of firing two of the bandits were killed and two wounded. The remaining two bandits had managed to disappear during the firing, but were met by another border-guards outpost on duty in the same area. Being discovered, they again opened fire, and when the outpost opened retaliatory fire one of them was mortally wounded, but the other managed to run away. The following things were found on the killed and wounded Koreans: a pile of counter-revolutionary literature, two "Brauning" and two "Mauzer" pistols, two wrenches for unscrewing joints of rails and a small crowbar for pulling out spikes fastening the rails to the sleepers. The held-up wounded saboteurs, who called themselves Kimiseb and Pakenkha, testified that their band had been formed by a special Japanese military organ in Sanchagon which had sent them onto the territory of the USSR with the task of destroying railroads and organizing of railroad accidents. According to testimony given by the same persons this military organ had formed a second band of 7-8 men, which was supposed to be smuggled onto the Soviet territory 5-6 days after the return of the first band.

3. The Military Tribunal of the Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army, in the session held in the town of Khabarovsk on January 20-25, 1936, heard the case of 21 defendants, and among them of the Russian emigrant, whiteguard Georgy Semen, Koreans Lin Shen-do, Kim I-seb, Pak En-kha, Tiu Hva-sun, O Gui-khen, Li En-gyn, Lim Son-khak and others. The Military Tribunal established that most of the defendants were members of the espionage-sabotage groups, smuggled onto the territory of the USSR from Manchuria in August, September and October, 1935. These groups crossed the border with the aim of carrying on espionage, of planting secret agents in the Ussuri and Primorye districts of the Far Eastern region, and of committing sabotage acts. According to the testimony given by the defendants, the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Sanchagon, and an employee of this mission, Midzuno, in particular, supplied these groups with weapons, means for carrying out sabotage activities, a camera for taking pictures of military constructions, etc. The defendants Kim I-seb and Pak En-kha, for instance, who had twice crossed the Soviet frontier in October, 1935, together with a group of saboteurs, had the task of destroying the railroad track in the important points of the Ussuri Railroad.

All the defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced by the Military Tribunal of the Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army to various punishments.

Appendix to the note of the Embassy of the USSR to Japan of May 4, 1936.

Correct: Director of the State Central Historical Record Office

Professor V. Maksakov

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, M. Gildenblat, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages: and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: /s/ M. Gildenblat